

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

EDWARD L. TURNER,

Plaintiff,

v.

GEORGE BUSH, et al.,

Defendants.

Case No. [20-cv-00541-EMC](#)

**ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE RE.  
CONTEMPLATED DISMISSAL**

Docket No. 1

Edward L. Turner, a prisoner housed at the California Medical Facility in Vacaville, has filed this *pro se* civil action and has applied to proceed *in forma pauperis* pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915.

A prisoner may not bring a civil action *in forma pauperis* under 28 U.S.C. § 1915 “if the prisoner has, on 3 or more prior occasions, while incarcerated or detained in any facility, brought an action or appeal in a court of the United States that was dismissed on the grounds that it is frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, unless the prisoner is under imminent danger of serious physical injury.” 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). Section 1915(g) requires that the district court consider prisoner actions dismissed before, as well as after, the statute's 1996 enactment. *Tierney v. Kupers*, 128 F.3d 1310, 1311-12 (9th Cir. 1997).

For purposes of a dismissal that may be counted under § 1915(g), the phrase “fails to state a claim on which relief may be granted” parallels the language of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) and carries the same interpretation, the word “frivolous” refers to a case that is “‘of little weight or importance: having no basis in law or fact,’” and the word “malicious” refers to a case “‘filed with the ‘intention or desire to harm another.’” *Andrews v. King*, 398 F.3d 1113, 1121 (9th

1 Cir. 2005) (citation omitted). Only cases within one of these three categories can be counted as  
 2 strikes for § 1915(g) purposes, so the mere fact that the prisoner has filed many cases does not  
 3 alone warrant dismissal of the present action under § 1915(g). *See Andrews*, 398 F.3d at 1121.  
 4 Rather, dismissal of an action under § 1915(g) should only occur when, “after careful evaluation  
 5 of the order dismissing an [earlier] action, and other relevant information, the district court  
 6 determines that the action was dismissed because it was frivolous, malicious or failed to state a  
 7 claim.” *Andrews*, 398 F.3d at 1121.

8 *Andrews* requires that a prisoner be given notice of the potential applicability of § 1915(g),  
 9 by either the district court or the defendants, but also requires the prisoner to bear the ultimate  
 10 burden of persuasion that § 1915(g) does not bar pauper status for him. *Andrews*, 398 F.3d at  
 11 1121. *Andrews* implicitly allows the court to *sua sponte* raise the § 1915(g) problem, but requires  
 12 the court to notify the prisoner of the earlier dismissals it considers to support a § 1915(g)  
 13 dismissal and allow the prisoner an opportunity to be heard on the matter before dismissing the  
 14 action. *Andrews*, 398 F.3d at 1120. A dismissal under § 1915(g) means that a prisoner cannot  
 15 proceed with his action as a pauper under § 1915, but he still may pursue any cognizable claims if  
 16 he pays the full filing fee at the outset of the action.

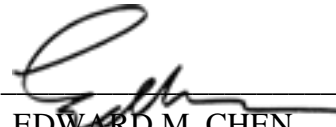
17 Mr. Turner is now given notice that the Court believes the following dismissals may be  
 18 counted as dismissals for purposes of § 1915(g): (1) *Turner v. Contra Costa County*, No. 10-  
 19 cv-2443 JSW (dismissed for failure to state a claim); (2) *Turner v. Chung*, No. 11-cv-865  
 20 JSW (dismissed for failure to state a claim); (3) *Turner v. Townsend, Townsend & Crew,*  
 21 *L.L.P.*, No. 11-cv-1241 (dismissed as duplicative, citing *Bailey v. Johnson*, 846 F.2d 1019,  
 22 1021 (5th Cir. 1988) (duplicative action subject to dismissal as frivolous and malicious));  
 23 and (4) *Turner v. Vaughn*, No. 14-cv-402 JSW (dismissed for failure to state a claim). The  
 24 Court made its evaluation of these cases based on the dismissal orders and docket sheets in them.  
 25 *See Andrews*, 398 F.3d at 1120 (sometimes the docket records may be sufficient, and sometime  
 26 the actual court files may need to be consulted).

27 In light of these dismissals, and because Mr. Turner does not appear to be under imminent  
 28 danger of serious physical injury, he is **ORDERED TO SHOW CAUSE** in writing filed no later

1 than **May 26, 2020**, why *in forma pauperis* status should not be denied and this action should not  
2 be dismissed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). In the alternative to showing cause why the action  
3 should not be dismissed, Mr. Turner may avoid dismissal under § 1915(g) by paying the full  
4 \$400.00 filing fee by the deadline.

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6 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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8 Dated: April 22, 2020

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11 EDWARD M. CHEN  
12 United States District Judge  
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